

The Blair County Whig.

Vol. XV--Whole No. 810.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

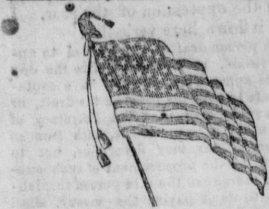
New Series--Vol. 2, No. 23.

By John Brotherline.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1863.

Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soul beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

For The Whig.
"The Union Must and Shall be Preserved."

National Currency.
NUMBER FIVE.

The last point that has attracted our attention is the Free Banking system proposed by Secretary Chase. This plan has among other important objects in view, that designed by all criminal laws, to prevent frauds and counterfeiting, and at the same time to furnish us with a system of mercantile communication whose value will not vary in its transmission beyond State or county lines. The national currency, besides having a faculty for increasing the facility for domestic exchanges, will have an additional power in aiding the payment of taxes. The people in rural districts and inland towns are not so much embarrassed in this respect by a local currency, but on the seaboard and in large cities, where the business public stand in a closer relation to the Federal Government, and where the indirect revenue is collected, they have greater inconvenience from a local medium of exchange.

Import duties are made payable in coin, or in the absence of coin, in the currency of the government to whom the import taxes are due; the government, like many individuals, looking upon local paper with distrust, and for its own safety and honor giving it no credit. Besides, if the receivers of public taxes were to be satisfied to accept the notes of local banks in payment of public dues, the difference between their par or nominal value and their real value might result in serious inconvenience and loss to the public or its creditors, and the banks in redeeming their notes, or taking them in payment of debts due them from the creditors of the government, would be the gainers, and fatten themselves upon public necessity. Local Bank paper, as well as all other credit paper, when lost by the holder, becomes so much clear gain, to the amount of its nominal value, to the party issuing it. If this be true, why not let the public have the advantage of such losses, instead of private corporations, whose profits are otherwise enormously increased by the wants of trade.

Commercial intercourse between the government and its creditors can no longer be carried on, owing to the extreme scarcity of specie, but to facilitate operations, a vehicle has been created in which the values consumed by the government are conveyed to the party selling. This is the demand note system through which the army is subsisted, the troops paid, and the civil administration carried on. But Congress might stop here, were it not for another consideration. The value of money, whether of specie or paper, depends upon its scarcity, or in other words, in the demand for it. And the demand is regulated by the supply. Hence, when the coin is absorbed, as at present, by foreign trade, and the government is forced to pay its creditors with its own paper, and where, in addition to its own source of supply, there are fifteen hundred other competitors, the value of the aggregate amount of paper money must necessarily depreciate, and the holder of government paper suffers as much from this depreciation as the holder of the notes of private corporations. Let us, then, consider who ought to yield to the necessities of the country. The government, whose money bears a uniform value in every loyal State, or the State banks whose paper is controlled by the credit of the stockholders or their correspondents? Every individual knowing the extreme peril of the government, and the constant opportunity for persons to rob it, will immediately say that private interests and speculating enterprises should give way first. This is our opinion, first and last and all the time.

Another reason we desire the government to have control of the currency of the nation is, that it has by the Constitution the right to coin the specie and even to alloy it to such an extent as to render it a base metal, and even to coin iron if necessary, and make metallic money as plenty as paper money. The people, in the organic law, gave Congress the monopoly, and why does it not possess the right to choose its own material?

This war between State and National paper must come to an end. Previous to the Great Rebellion there was no conflict

of interests, but now the wants of the country supersede all other plans, projects and necessities. If it is necessary to save the country, let all the banking corporations yield up their lives, and whilst the best blood in the land is flowing in rivers, may all private, local and personal interests centre upon the common and sacred purpose to save the Union and preserve Liberty.

PAT ANDRUS.

For The Whig.

NOODLES INITIATED;
OR,
SCRAPS FROM AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Here I sit this cold dreary evening, musing over I know not what, and no philosophy, no narcotic, no, not even this delightful cigar, can win me from the vagaries that brood in my brain to-night. My name is Noodles—what a name for a book title—what a name to put on a grave-stone—what a name to leave to posterity. But this is "counting fowls before they are hatched," as our old grand dames used to have it, and I forty and still unmarried! No important crisis has ever arrived in the world but it was attended by some character whose office it was to govern and direct. I, Jeremiah Noodles, reposing trust in my fellow man, determined to throw myself into the breach and win a name, not as a conqueror, but as a humble citizen operating through the silent and potent instrument of a secret organization. I had some friends to introduce me and warrant my character, which last item includes all the requisites for a favorable initiation. The friend was at hand, the night appointed, the lodge selected, and all that was wanted was to pass through the ceremony. Now, for the detail, and if any should faint whilst I relate it, remember the virtues of an early application of rye tea. It was a building—hang it, you ought to know that without me telling you—and we entered a dimly lighted hall, after a knock from my companion and a challenge from the sentinel, who halted, presented arms, and removed his hat, a three-eckered concern with a cockade decorating the ground of a wreath, and a tin eagle that glittered in the candle-light. The sentinel was mute, and pointed to a box on the table, labeled "Contributions for the Indemnification of Holders of Deceased Confederate Bonds." These letters were written in back hand, and signed with the initials F. W. H. I deposited a five cent "green back," and followed my guide up a narrow stairway, lit only by an occasional brimstone match, that stuck here and there in the wall, giving out a blue and fiftieth light. I turned in retreat, but I was prevented by the flaming jack-knives that shut up the avenue to return. I bolstered up my courage, which I carried in my pocket, and resolved to face the danger. My comrade saw me quail, and took my hand. A door again. He knocks. "Who comes there?" "A faithful Brother of the True Pennsylvania Copperheads." "Long life; enter Faithful Brother of the True Pennsylvania Copperheads, with all friends in whom your brethren can trust." Our feet across the threshold, we were, after falling upon our knees and rising again, conducted by the *Factum* to comfortable seats. I then had leisure to look around. The room was crowded. A table sat in the midst, having upon it the New York *World*, Democratic Standard, Patriot and Union, the Bellefonte Watchman, and one or two German papers, whose title I was unable to read. Around the room hung photographs of the editors of all these papers, with appropriate inscriptions underneath, and selections from the speeches of all the celebrated nullifiers in the country, and especially that immortal sentence in which Vallandigham said he thanked God he had never voted one dollar or one man to carry on this war. It was the duty of the F. A. G. B., rendered First Assistant Gigadier Brindle, to have the members of the order arrange themselves into a class and repeat these inscriptions and mottoes after him, as children repeat lessons in Outline Geography after a country schoolmaster. When I entered first, the Chairman was sitting with his face buried in his hands, and I could recognize in him no character with which I was acquainted, but upon his resuming his natural and dignified position, I was told (although judging from sight) that it was the Devil. He was stern as a Choctaw, and as bitter-looking as ashes. He was clad in a Continental uniform, knee buckles and bag wig, and immediately behind him sat his Private Secretary, Benedict Arnold, who, in the intervals remaining after recording the remarks of His Worshipful, tossed up two pieces of British gold, at which the Brethren sailed. A rap from the Vice Worshipful was the signal for the "Orchestra" to strike up the "Bonny Blue Flag" and the "Lone Star of Texas," two pieces that universally bring down applause from the friends of the suffering South everywhere.

After which a nigger with a chain about his ankles passed round a broad brimmed hat to take up a collection to buy substitutes. The hat was well filled, and the Devil said Amen. After this indispos-

ble was over, they formed themselves into a circle, joining hands—the old chap in the centre—and took the following oath, which was administered by Arnold, who held in his right hand a bound copy of the Constitution of the Confederate States, in his left an active copperhead snake, and above them dangled a rope that would bind the oath if violated:

"You do swear that henceforth you will obey your adopted master, his Satanic Majesty, with all reverence and fidelity, and that you will aid and assist him in every capacity, from the humble duties of a cut-throat to the noble and enlightening employment of a public swindler. So help you Lager!"

(Part No. 2 next week.)

For The Whig.

Power, in a philosophical sense, is the faculty of producing an effect; animal strength; intellectual ability; influence over man; official authority, or right, military strength. Far out in the wide expanse of nature as the human eye can penetrate, we see its effects; and even here, in the very act of the penetration of the eye, we see it exhibited; for, indeed, could the eye act without power? Has it not been systematically and philosophically acted upon to produce the effect? Certainly it has. It is wonderfully and admirably wrought. All the tender and minute parts of the eye have been mysteriously fired, and placed in exact operation so as to effect the desired end.

But again: Human nature, from beginning to end, is a mass of machinery exhibiting the power embraced within its narrow limits. See how naturally and mechanically each part flows into the other, each separately acting its part, and thus combining the whole until the entire machinery is brought into motion, thus producing the effect and accomplishing the end they were intended to bring about.

Intellectual ability has been noticed as a power, under which we may place all mechanical, professional and doctrinal arts and accomplishments. The effects of mechanical power is seen in the formation of all wooden structures and monumental towers; professional and doctrinal, in the performance of mental and intellectual duties; imparting instruction to the young and tractable mind; in matters of fact and opinion, and administering to the wants of soul and body.

Military strength, as a power, consists in the magnitude of its armies, the abilities of its officers to command, and the intelligence and ability of the men composing them to carry out and accomplish the end of such commands. We might mention instance after instance, but we forbear. Suffice it to say that power brings about great events, and produces mighty effects.

MANUPROPIA.

Sinking Valley, March 19, 1863.

Patriotism of the Soldiers.

The Army vs. the Copperheads.

A Reply to the Fire in the Rear.

WAIT TILL THE SOLDIER RETURNS.

We give below a series of resolutions adopted by the soldiers of our own and other loyal States. These manifestations of patriotic loyalty are the more pleasing and must become the more potential, because they spring from men who are suffering all the deprivations and dangers of a camp life and a field struggle, in defence of their country. The resolutions thus adopted, need neither approval or commendation at our hands. They embody the truth in its majesty, and therefore appeal to the judgment of all true patriots: A VOICE FROM THE 149th PA.—BUCK.

TALLS.

WHEREAS, There is being nourished and encouraged, among a certain class of politicians at the North, a sentiment of opposition to the Administration; And whereas, this sentiment, and such a course as those who adhere to it are pursuing, is, at this critical juncture, nothing less than treachery to the Government and intended encouragement to covert traitors in the North and the armed traitors in our front; therefore,

Resolved, That we hold a cordial support and quick obedience to the Administration to be the first duty of all, and the only doorway out of these troublous times; therefore we earnestly entreat all citizens and all soldiers to support heartily and obey with alacrity all laws and orders coming from those charged with the administration of our government.

Resolved, That we recognize the fearful struggle the country is now engaged in as a struggle of freedom against slavery; right against wrong; of God against Satan; and we hold those who are against the Administration as against the Government, against right, against the Constitution and the glorious liberties of which it is the guarantee; and we brand them as traitors,

while we assure them of our unmitigated hatred and contempt.

Resolved, That the Emancipation Proclamation and the Conscription act—those measures most odious to insidious peace men, copperheads and traitors under other titles—meet with our hearty approval, as measures dictated by the best administrative wisdom and firmness for the honest purpose and in the earnest effort to suppress rebellion, and save to posterity our noble republican government.

Resolved, That the lying reports spread broadcast throughout the land, that the army of which we have the honor to form part is demoralized and clamoring for peace; are but the base utterances of traitorous tongues, doing our gallant comrades in the field the grossest injustice.

Resolved, That we are ready and willing to put forth every effort, endure every species of hardship and fatigue—do anything and everything required to suppress the accused war now being waged against us; that we have the fullest confidence in the present administration and generals over us, and particularly of the head of the army with which we are immediately connected.

Resolved, That we will never give up the noble cause in which we are now engaged until under the good guidance of kind Providence, treason and rebellion shall be banished from the Union of States, when the old flag, doubly dear from its double baptism in the best blood of our land, shall again wave proudly over all.

The above resolutions were offered to the 149th Penna. Bucktails, by Lt. Col. W. Dwight, commanding at dress parade, March 18th, and were unanimously adopted by the regiment. Speeches, appropriate and becoming the times, were made by Col. Dwight, Capt. John C. Johnson, Breech X. Blair, E. S. Osborne and others, the greatest enthusiasm prevailing.

The regiment, numbering 796 rank and file, is eager for the decisive blow for the nation's honor and freedom's vindication, at any peril of life or fortune.

D. ALLEN,
Serg't Major, 149th P. V.

THE NEW JERSEY SOLDIERS ON THE ACTION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Camp of the 11th New Jersey Vols.,
Below Palmyra, Va., March 10.

WHEREAS, The Legislature of our native State, a State hallowed by the remembrance of the battles of Princeton, Trenton and Monmouth, fields stained by the blood of our forefathers in the establishment of our Government, has sought to tarnish its high honor, and bring upon it disgrace, by the passage of resolutions tending to a dishonorable peace with armed rebels seeking to destroy our great and beneficent Government, the best ever designed for the happiness of the many; and

Whereas, We, her sons, members of the 11th regiment New Jersey Volunteers, citizens representing every section of the State, have left our homes to endure the fatigues, privations and dangers incident to a soldier's life, in order to maintain our Republic in its integrity, willing to sacrifice our lives to that object, fully recognizing the in propriety of a soldier's discussion of the legislative functions of the State, yet deeming it due to ourselves that the voice of those who offer their all in their country's cause be heard when weak and wicked men seek its dishonor; therefore,

Resolved, That the Union of the States is the only guarantee for the preservation of our liberty and independence, and that the war for the maintenance of that Union commands now, as it ever has done, our best efforts and our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That we consider the passage, or even the introduction of the so-called Peace Resolutions as wicked, weak and cowardly, tending to aid by their sympathy the rebels seeking to destroy the Republic.

Resolved, That we regard as traitors alike the foe in arms and the secret enemies of our Government, who, at home, foment disaffection and strive to destroy confidence in our legally chosen rulers.

Resolved, That the reports spread broadcast throughout the North, by secession sympathizers, prints and voices, that the army of which we esteem it a high honor to form a part, is demoralized and clamoring for peace on any terms, are the lying utterances of traitorous tongues, and do base injustice to our noble comrades who have never faltered in the great work, and are now not only willing but anxious to follow their gallant and chivalric leader against the strongholds of the enemy.

Resolved, That we put forth every effort, endure every fatigue, and shrink from no danger, until, under the gracious guidance of a kind Providence, every armed rebel shall be conquered, and traitors at home shall quake with fear, as the proud emblem of our national independence shall assert its power from North to South, and crush beneath its powerful folds all who dared to assail its honor, doubly hallowed by the memory of the patriotic dead.

(Signed) Robert McAllister, Colonel.

Stephen Moore, Lt. Colonel.

John Schoonover, Adjutant.
G. Schenck, Quartermaster.
E. Byington, Ass't Surgeon.
George Ribble 2d Ass't Surg.
Fred. Knighton, Chaplain.
Luther Martine, Captain.
John T. Hill, Captain.
William H. Meeker, Captain.
Philip T. Kearney, Captain.
Thomas J. Halley, Captain.
William B. Dunning, Captain.
S. M. Layton, 1st. Lieut.
Ira M. Cony, 1st. Lieut.
Lot Bloomfield, 1st. Lieut.
A. H. Ackerman, 1st. Lieut.
E. S. E. Newberry, 1st. Lieut.
W. H. Horn, 1st. Lieut.
M. S. Lawrence, 1st. Lieut.
E. L. Kennedy, 1st. Lieut.
Samuel T. Sleeper, 1st. Lieut.
John Oldershaw, 1st. Lieut.
S. W. Volk, 2d Lieut.
E. R. Good, 2d Lieut.
John Sowter, 2d Lieut.
Alex. Beach, 2d Lieut.
Jas. Bulkley, 2d Lieut.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE SECOND BRIGADE, GENERAL

BAIRE'S DIVISION.

Camp near Nashville, Tenn., March 2.

At a meeting of the field, staff and line officers of this brigade, (Composed of the 84th Indiana, 92d Illinois, and 115th Illinois Regiments of Infantry, and the 9th Ohio Battery), held at the brigade headquarters, the following preamble and resolutions were read, separately acted upon, and adopted with entire unanimity. The same were read at the head of each regiment and the battery, this afternoon, at dress parade, and acted upon by the soldiers, with a similar result:

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, We, the officers and soldiers of this command, have, in common with our comrades in arms, cheerfully periled our lives and every earthly interest, to save to ourselves and to our posterity a country and a Government, the same which, in historic times, were bought with blood, and established by that quality of wisdom which, though human, seems divine; and

Whereas, A number of intriguing demagogues at home have recently, by word and act, sought to create disaffection among us, block the wheels of wise legislation, excite discontent in the public mind, and, in every way, to baffle all earnest efforts to conquer the rebels; therefore,

Resolved, That we hold in utter detestation that clique of miscreants in the loyal States, who, under the garb of assumed loyalty, use the stolen revenue of arch treason to excite petty treason in their own communities; who have no censures, save for the officers of our government—no complaints, save that energetic measures are employed to crush the rebellion—no aspirations, save to embarrass our Executive and Legislative Departments, and endanger mutinies in our armies—and no hopes, save for an ignoble peace and the substantial triumph of the rebels; that we regard them as enemies to our country and mankind, who, to accomplish their hellish purposes, would not hesitate to blot forever from the hopes of man the cherished thought of self-government; and that they merit the scorn of all loyal citizens and true-hearted soldiers, combining, as they do, the deep guilt of the traitor with the essential meanness of the coward.

Resolved, That despite the frenzied efforts of our foes before us and the despicable intrigues of other foes behind us, we will abate not one jot of faith or hope; but, believing the maintenance of our government is worth all the cost expended in its establishment, we emphatically assure all traitors at home, that not until we have undergone a seven years' struggle, (if need be), will we cease this contest, and not until we have experienced such sufferings as were bravely endured at Valley Forge, will we begin to murmur. By all the sacrifices already made and hardships endured by us—by all the sufferings of our comrades in hospital and camp—by all the precious blood which has enricomed our Eastern and Western waters—by all the heart's made desolate, and heart strings rent asunder, because of this wicked rebellion—we do solemnly pledge our honor as Americans and soldiers to see this contest through to a successful issue, or yield up our lives a willing sacrifice to our country's weal.

Resolved, That we are utterly opposed to any armistice or cessation of hostilities until our glorious flag of thirty four stars waves triumphantly from the dome of every Capital in our land.

Resolved, That we fully and unequivocally endorse the policy of our civil rulers, in using all necessary means to strike decisive blows at the unholty rebellion, and to bring the war to a speedy, sure and glorious termination, so that traitors in the South may meet with deserved punishment, and damnable traitors in the North may be brought to a terrible justice, "that hemp be not created in vain."

Resolved, That to the loyal millions who encourage us in our efforts, who sympathize with us in our hardships, and who

rejoice with us in the success of our armies we tender such heartfelt gratitude as soldiers, facing a hostile foe, only can feel.

Resolved, That to Governor Tod, of Ohio, Governor Morton, of Indiana, and Governor Yates, of Illinois, we extend our hearty thanks for their ceaseless labors in behalf of the soldiers from their respective States.

From Banks' Army--Prospects of the Negro Soldiers.

The New York Times' correspondent with Banks' army writes from Baton Rouge on the 13th instant:

The more I see of our colored regiments, and the more I converse with our soldiers, the more convinced I am that upon them we must ultimately rely as the principal source of our strength in these latitudes. It is perfect nonsense for any one to attempt to talk away the broad fact, evident as the sun at noonday, that these men are capable not only of making good soldiers, but the very best of soldiers. The Third Louisiana Native Guards, Col. Nelson, are encamped here, and a more orderly, disciplined, robust and effective set of men I defy any one to produce.

An old European officer—one who has followed the profession of arms from his very boyhood—said to me to-day: "In one essential respect, Sir, I believe, in a short time, these colored soldiers will surpass any we have in our army:—I mean in subordination without which no army can be effective. We are in the habit of carrying our citizenship with us into the field, and that begets an amount of undue familiarity between officers and men that is often destructive of obedience. Toward the black man we feel none of these delicate sentiments of equality; and he, on his part, has always been accustomed to be commanded. Besides this, he is acclimated; knows the country thoroughly, and if called upon to fight, will fight in earnest; for he knows that if taken prisoner he will meet no mercy."

STAMPS ON PROMISSORY NOTES.—As the season for sale of personal property is approaching, when large numbers of promissory notes are executed, it may be interesting to the public to know the scale of stamp duties which the law of 1862 imposes upon such notes. It is as follows:

From \$20 to \$100	\$ 05
" 100 to 200	10
" 200 to 350	15
" 350 to 500	20
" 500 to 750	30
" 750 to 1000	40
" 1000 to 1500	60
" 1500 to 2500	1 00
" 2500 to 5000	1 50

The penalty for violating the law is fifty dollars, and the instrument is rendered invalid and of no avail.

Copperheads and Rebels.

A dispatch from Indianapolis, of the 23d inst., to the Cincinnati Gazette, says: While a Butternut meeting was being held in Bloomington, Indiana, one day last week, a train of rebel prisoners was detained there a few moments. The Copperheads immediately swarmed around and advised the prisoners to take advantage of the crowd and desert, &c., until the officer in command was compelled to drive them from the train at the point of the bayonet.

A SALUTARY THOUGHT.—When I was a young man, there lived in our neighborhood a farmer who was usually reported to be a very liberal man, and uncommonly upright in his dealings. When he had any of the produce of his farm to dispose of, he made it an invariable rule to give good measure—rather more than could be required of him. One of his friends observing him frequently doing so, questioned him as to why he did it—told him he gave too much, and said it would be to his disadvantage. Now mark the answer of this most excellent man:—"God Almighty has permitted me but one journey through the world, and when I am gone, I cannot return to rectify mistakes." Think of this. But one journey through the world!

A correspondent at Belleville informs us that on "Thursday morning last Mr. John Klepper, an aged and highly esteemed citizen, died very suddenly. After conducting family worship in the morning, they seated themselves at the table, when Mr. Klepper, as was his custom, asked a blessing, and scarcely had he finished when his head fell back, and he was dead without a word or struggle. The cause of his death is supposed to have been a disease of the heart, as he awoke the previous night and complained of a pain in his side."—Levittown Gazette.

DEAD.—The Wheeling Press, after a lingering illness of upwards of twelve months, expired on Tuesday. The Intelligencer, of yesterday, has the following obituary: The head of the copperhead was flattened out, and when the sun went down last night even its tail had ceased to wag. The places that knew it shall know it no more forever. In the midst of life we are in debt.



THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1863.

THE PATRIOTIC 125TH.

We call the attention of our readers to the resolutions published in another column passed by the 125th Reg't. P. V. now in the service. This Regiment is composed of men exclusively from this and Huntingdon counties. These resolutions express the sentiments of our brothers, sons, and dearest friends, who have left home and comforts to fight for the country. Let the loyal read them, and be encouraged and cheered, in their efforts to uphold the Government at home, and let the covert sneaking traitors, who are hissing around our town and county, take warning, for most assuredly the day is fast coming, when they will be hooted into eternal infamy.

Copperheads! cowards! traitors! Southern sympathizers! truckling Peace men! see what soldiers think of you!

Whereas, We view with contempt the silly and traitorous attempts of the so-called Peace party in our glorious old Commonwealth, whose object is to destroy that for which man lives, namely, Liberty and the pursuit of human happiness; And whereas, while fighting our enemies in front, we look with abhorrence on the cowardly assassins at home who are thus throwing impediments in our way to destroy all for which we are now risking our lives and honor; And whereas, on the result of this contest the existence of our once happy country depends; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we look with unutterable contempt on the propositions of the copperheads at home to compromise with armed traitors, and scornfully reject as unworthy the land that gave us birth, all propositions coming from such a source.

Resolved, That the only compromise we can make with traitors is that they lay down their arms and return to their former allegiance.

How do you feel when told by brave soldiers now facing the foe, that your attempts are "silly," "traitorous," that your object is to destroy our "Liberty," that you are "cowardly assassins" upon whom they look with "abhorrence," that you are trying to "destroy" all that they are fighting for, that they look upon you with "unutterable contempt," that they reject with scorn all "propositions coming from you?"

How you ought to cower and slink away into your dens after reading the following:

"We execute without pity the pusillanimity of the more contemptible foe in our rear."

We call the especial attention of the Standard and its clique to the following:

Resolved, That we call on all good and loyal citizens at home to organize at once with a view to counteract all plans or conspiracies of the enemies of the Government that countenance or aid this rebellion.

There has been organized in this town a League of Loyal citizens with a view to counteract the plans and conspiracies of the enemies of the Government. The Standard has been opposing it with all its scurrility and abuse, doing everything in its power to break it down. Let it read the above resolution, and change its course before it is too late.

The Ticket Question.

The Register of this week has revived the Ticket controversy, after the simple souls of the Tribune have dropped it. It would have been more manly for him to have commenced it himself, before getting his friends to tell several stories. But enough, that he is at it now. He says "the whole facts should be known." We now promise him that they will be known. He makes it out that the Colonel has been blabbing the story all around. We do not believe it. He says the

"The Colonel informs us, that Mr. Brotherline told him, that he had an arrangement with the editor of the Tribune, by which he was to receive a part of the money for printing tickets."

We do not believe the Colonel ever said any such thing. If so, let him come out with it. This falsehood is revived by the Register, after our explanations, knowingly. The Colonel would not say so for the Tribune, and the Register now knows he will not say so to accommodate it. When our time and space will permit, "the whole facts will be made known."

In the mean time we would ask the Register man, to explain the arrangement he made with us, through the Chairman of

the County Committee, by which he promised to so far aid Republican principles as to give his advertising to us. Was it only done to secure Republican votes, or does he really still prefer to advance the principles advocated by the Standard, and for that purpose give it the advertising belonging to the party which elected him. Are you still at heart a "democrat," or not, that is the question. If not, the old rule that a man is judged by the company he keeps has been annulled.

Loyal Meeting in Hollidaysburg.

Pursuant to previous call, there was a large and enthusiastic meeting of loyal citizens at the Town Hall, on Friday evening, the 27th ult., for the purpose of forming a Union League.

The meeting was organized by the election of J. King McLanahan, of Hollidaysburg, as President, Frederick Ramey, of Sinking Valley, and Joseph Robeson, of Franktown township, as Vice Presidents. C. Blythe Jones and William C. Keay, of Hollidaysburg, were elected Secretaries.

Mr. Calvin moved that James M. Bell, Esq., of Hollidaysburg, address the meeting, and explain its objects.

Mr. Calvin's motion was carried unanimously. As Mr. Bell did not respond at once, loud calls for Bell! Bell! Bell! soon brought the gentleman to his feet. He was greeted with a tempest of applause. Mr. Bell said that he had not come for the purpose of addressing the meeting, but that he sympathized heart and soul with its objects. The question was not now what Party should govern the country, or how it should be governed, but whether we were to have a country at all. People did not seem to realize how great is the danger to the common cause, but were disputing and wrangling over minor matters, instead of uniting, as one man, for the preservation of our free Government, and joining together in one mighty effort to crush treason and bring traitors to punishment. Mr. Bell said he would conclude by calling upon Mr. Calvin to address the meeting.

Mr. Calvin said he had come here without any party feelings or bias. He had come as we all should come to such meetings, not as Republicans or Democrats, but as American citizens. We should drop all Party feeling, and go as one man for crushing the Rebellion. There was no doubt but that we are engaged in the most stupendous and just war that ever called forth the energies of any nation. The country required the hearty efforts of every one of her citizens, and that man who refuses to cast in his mite in this hour of trial, is an ingrate, and, what is worse, a traitor. This war was commenced by a set of scoundrels who had been plotting against the Government for the last thirty years. When noble old General Jackson was President, they tried it. Gen. Jackson told us of their plottings, and warned us against them. John C. Calhoun, in his day, headed them. Then the Tariff was their pretext—now it is slavery. The South had not suffered one single wrong for which it might not have had peaceful reparation, had the scoundrels who occupy place and power in her territory so desired. But they did not want redress for alleged wrongs; what they wanted was to destroy our noble nation, and build from its fragments an accursed slavery despotism, in which they should be Kings and Priests. The Aristocracy, to carry out their unholy designs, are trying to break up and destroy our noble country; trying to cut off the hand that feeds them; tear down the shelter that has protected us all, and yet there are creatures here in the North who talk about Peace. They cry "Peace," "Peace," when there is no Peace, until rebels are subdued and traitors punished. It is no time now to talk about Peace with Rebels steeped in the blood of our brothers and sons. The man in the North now who talks about peace on any other terms than the unconditional submission of the Rebels, is a meaner traitor than is to be found in the South.

Let us not, then, quarrel about the means of subduing the rebels, but let us all unite heartily in putting down the most infernal rebellion that ever had an existence—a rebellion that has had no equal in atrocity since the rebel angels were cast headlong from the battlements of heaven. Let us prosecute the war vigorously, until the traitors beg for mercy; then we can be merciful and kind, then we can make peace. No man feels more kindly to the ignorant, deceived and misguided masses of the South than I do, but I would hang at least a dozen or two of their leaders first, and then feed the starving, deluded people, for that they are starving now, is evident, from all that we hear of them. When they would experience our kind-

ness, by receiving from us food, they would soon discover how gross was the deception practised upon them by their wicked leaders, and would themselves hand them over to that punishment they so richly deserve. The fire of rebellion is now burning itself out, it will not be long until Jeff. Davis himself will "skedaddle." I see that already his Secretary Benjamin, has been selling his effects, preparatory to deserting the sinking ship.

Abraham Lincoln is a true patriot. No doubt there are some things connected with his Administration which all do not subscribe to. I feel like growling a little myself, sometimes, but as Douglas said, there are, and can be but two parties now, one for the Government, and the other against it—one composed of patriots, and the other of traitors. Let all true patriots, therefore, unite in forming this League to sustain the Government and carry on the war.

Sheriff McCamant said he had, after examining the Pledge and Constitution of several Union Leagues, made an abstract which he now asked leave to read, and if agreeable to the members present, would move its adoption.

He then read it.

Mr. Barbour said the Constitution read by Sheriff McCamant was neither Democratic or Republican. It was merely a reshuffle of the \$300 law.

Mr. Hewit said he had also examined the Constitutions of several Leagues, and would suggest as an amendment to the one read by Mr. McCamant, the following Pledge:

We, the undersigned, citizens of Pennsylvania, residing in Blair county, do hereby pledge ourselves to an unconditional loyalty to the Government of the United States, to an unwavering support of its efforts to suppress the rebellion, and to spare no endeavor to maintain unimpaired the National unity, both in principle and territorial boundary. The primary object of this League is and shall be to bind together all loyal men of all trades, professions and parties, in a common union to maintain the power, integrity and glory of the nation.

It being understood and agreed among the citizens signing this pledge that we do not in any manner pledge ourselves to any course of united political action, but that each member is left free to act in all elections in accordance with his political preferences—one only object in this organization being to unite for the support of the National Government in its efforts to suppress the infamous rebellion now waged against its authority.

On motion of Mr. Bell, the pledge contained in the Constitution offered by Mr. McCamant and the amendment suggested by Mr. Hewit, were adopted as the Pledge of the League.

The President then having declared the Pledge ready for signature, invited all present to sign. The placing of signatures to the Pledge occupied some time, about one hundred having signed the first hour.

The League then appointed a committee to report officers at the next meeting.

On motion, adjourned to meet at the Town Hall, on Monday evening, the 30th of April.

The Union League met pursuant to adjournment, on Monday evening, at the Town Hall. President McLanahan in the Chair, called the League to order.

The minutes of the last meeting were read. The chair stated it was in order to hear the report of the committee appointed at the last meeting to report permanent officers. Mr. McCamant, chairman of the committee, reported the following as agreed upon by the committee:

President, Alex. M. Lloyd; Vice Presidents, J. King McLanahan, George Port and J. H. Blackburn; Recording Secretary, Wm. C. Keay; Corresponding Secretary, Anthony S. Morrow; Treasurer, Jos. Baldrige.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted, and the gentlemen named were declared the permanent officers of the organization.

It was moved that Mr. Jacob Snyder address the League. Mr. Snyder said he must decline the honor, but before sitting down he just wished to say one thing, and that was, that he rejoiced that this League was not a party organization, that every man of every party could here, by his voice and acts, declare himself for his country. He believed that joining this League would be an honor to a man and his descendants, and that the man who refused to join it, and opposed its object, would bring infamy on himself and shame on his children.

It was moved that Rev. Mr. Gibson address the League. Mr. Gibson said it had been some time since he had addressed a Union meeting. He had made Union speeches two years ago in Millin borough himself and Chas. Schriener had traveled the county making speeches and raising the county companies for the war, and since the breaking out of the war he had on all

occasions, both in public and in private, at the family altar and in the prayer-meeting, raised his voice in favor of the Government. He felt a little proud that the church of which he was the pastor had lost more in membership by the war, in proportion to her numbers, than almost any other. When he heard of this League being organized the other evening, he attended for the purpose of joining. He considered it a privilege as well as a duty, to sign the pledge adopted by the organization. If this Union were broken up, we are undone. He believed in a strong Central Government, and scouted the Calhoun doctrine of State rights. A strong General Government was what had made us a great, prosperous and happy people, and if we wanted our Union to continue with all its blessings, we must have a strong Government.

Mr. McCamant moved that the Chair appoint a committee of five, to report members of an Executive Committee at next meeting. Carried.

It was moved that the Rev. Taylor, of Maryland, address the League. Mr. Taylor said that one of the members of their last Conference, a Doctor of Divinity, had remarked that our Government was like a machine, every part of it must be in its proper place, and every piece smooth, or the whole would soon become disordered. If individuals opposed the Government, either by words or acts, they retarded its efforts for the common good, and caused disorder in like manner as when States attempted to obstruct the working of the Government. For his part, he wanted to see this rebellion encircled with a wall of fire, which should contract and contract until the secession snake was burned and killed. He had present to his mind a snake hunt on the prairie of Illinois, where they commenced firing the prairies in an extended circle which finally burns up to a small compass, driving the snakes with it, until they are exterminated.

Let us put down the hissing serpent of Rebellion in the same way. The Gunpowder Policy in its place is a good policy as I once heard a good man remark, "God and Gunpowder would in three years crush traitors more effectually than all the Peace whining, and compromise blabbering of a century."

Let the cannon of Rosecrans in the west answer in thunder, to the cannon of Hooker in the east, and while the mortar boats of Farragut are opening the Mississippi, the highway of the nation, let the Iron Clads of Dupont batter to the ground the walls, which traitors have reared around Charleston, the nest of secession. The Rebels already feel that our noble armies are closing round them in the death struggle. A man with whom I was acquainted, a member at one time of our conference, and was also at one time a member of the Staff of Stonewall Jackson, and afterwards acted as guide for the Rebel Stuart in his cavalry raid into Pennsylvania, while lying in prison at Washington, shed tears of rage, as he acknowledged that the course pursued by the administration was fast wiping out the rebellion. Send the negroes to Central America, send them to Africa, or let them stay just where they are, if you choose, but send every traitor home to his father, the old Devil.

I heard the eloquent Mr. Calvin speak the other night, in the kindness of his heart, that he would only hang a dozen, or perhaps a dozen and a half, of the leading traitors. I think he was exceedingly kind; I would hang every one of the leaders, who was heavy enough to stretch a rope, and I would do this, not because I hate them, but because they deserve it, because they have brought desolation and sorrow to almost every hearthstone in the land. Talk about suspending the writ of habeas corpus; let us advocate suspending traitors, and leave the other questions to be discussed in times of peace.

On motion a Constitution and By-Laws were adopted for the government of the League.

On motion, adjourned to meet on Monday evening next at the Town Hall.

Virginia--West and East.

The people of the forty-eight counties forming the new State of West Virginia, having on Thursday last voted upon the question whether they would accept the provisions of the bill forming the new State, and having, as we judged by the returns already before us, almost unanimously declared in favor of the new constitution, it will be now incumbent upon the President within sixty days to issue his proclamation that West Virginia is a State, after which she will be entitled to all the privileges of a State in the Union. Governor Pierpont will continue in the exercise of the functions of his office until January next. On the 4th day of May elections will be held in all that part of Virginia outside of West Virginia, which may then be under the control of the Federal Government, for State Senators, members of the House of Delegates, Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General, who shall proceed to organize the remainder of Virginia as fast as our army advances, thus gradually bringing the entire State to its natural position and true allegiance.

For the Whig.

"The Conscription Act."

We are not born men. A true manhood is attained by healthy developments—Healthy development may come only as the child of the storm and the light. Mighty men grow up out of persecution and fire, and great nations are cradled on the billow. The peril of the hour dictates law. And obedience to that law is safety and victory. As a nation, we have gone through one such ordeal, and harvested the sublime results.

Another step towards destiny is now to be taken. God and Hope urge us upward. And as the nation lifts its foot to keep time with the progress of the universe, the bloody yell of treason rings out from a million brutal throats and drowns the rhythm of its fall. The Southern chivalry (slave-drivers) throw down the gauntlet, and armies of the people leap to pick it up.

And this is war—our war. We are grappling with naked and ugly treason. The toil strengthens and magnifies us. The conflict gives us weight. Through dreadful schooling we are perfected for our mission. Each step prepares the way for another, each stroke for a mightier. The drama was opened with parade, but who, that lives, shall see such war—stern and terrible—as Milton tells us waged 'twixt hell and heaven. It began in tournament, but will end in such concussions as will startle the world. Necessity urges us onward. The nation trembles in the balance. The thunder of cannon is clearing the sky. New duties are urging themselves upon us, and the real question at issue—Shall we be free or slaves—is becoming better understood. We are growing, and this will save us. As its products, we have already the Act of Emancipation, the Act of Confiscation, the Act of Conscription—and Union Leagues are springing into being like Kings of fable. We are now where we can hit to hurt—above our foe, and we will sweep down over him like an Alpine avalanche.

Then this growth into an ampler fullness of head and heart defines treason and traitors. Our expansion into purer patriotism and love of universal liberty, gives us treason and slavery in their damning outlines.

Therefore is it that all these movements are opposed by traitors North and South. Northern traitors, like their drivers of the South, and whose Shibboleth is in their lips, have thrown themselves in the way of the execution of these acts. Just now the Conscription Act is peculiarly obnoxious.

The purpose of it is to compass the strength of the nation, and wield it against rebellion. If so, then why are there those in our midst, with professions of loyalty on their lips, that denounce it? Why pass by the spirit and end of the Act, and force upon it a spurious interpretation? The answer is easy. They would cripple the Act, and so break its power. It is the Act that beats down treason in the dust, but they are enamored of treason. They hate it because it hates secession.

"Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." They hate the Act because it means war to the knife, while they are bent, with pious zeal, on the raptures of peace. Aye, they hate it because in its tremendous sweep it reaches them, and hurries them, miserable cravens, down to the field of war to listen to the angry argument of embattled armies. This will convert and so save *even* them. Doubtless it will make patriots of many Locooco traitors, and brave men of many partisan cowards. That's one thing it means.

Let us notice the special objection to this Act. "It's an imposition on the poor man," says the "unfettered Democracy." Oh, yes, but the mission of the slave-drivers' rebellion, which these men are helping on to successful issue, will be an infinite harvest of privilege and blessing to the poor man! For proof, see the "poor whites" of Dixie. Who so fat and sleek, so blest and happy as they? The slave-drivers are only in fun when they call poor men mud-sills—they only mean to tread on us and walk over us—nothing more.

Ah! this love of the poor man is hypocrisy! It comes from lips that curse popular government, that rejoice in the triumphs of aristocracy—from hearts that have never beaten but with the throb of oppression—from hands that cast ballots against the Homestead bill, and toiled to sell Kansas over to the curse of slavery.

An outcry from such men in behalf of the laborer, is as consistent as a homily from Voltaire on repentance, or from Paine on practical piety. These men don't love us, they want to use us against the Administration and its policy for the suppression of the rebellion. Is mercy to be expected of vampires? I am a poor man, and I endorse this bill with my heart. This bill does not abuse me, but cheers me with the sublime assurance that the policy of the Administration is to preserve liberty and law to me and my children forever. For this I can die, for life without it is worse than death.

Let us, then, not be deceived by the voice of the Syren. And if traitors throw themselves between us and our dear country, like the surge of the ocean, let the working men press over them to the defence of their liberties, to the fall of treason.

But what show of truth have these "Democrats" for their charge? I say none. Let us see.

In Sec. 2d, of the Act, are the following specifications of exemption.

First. The Vice President.

Second. The only son of a widow, liable to military duty, dependent upon his labor for support; the only son of aged or infirm parent or parents dependent upon his labor for support.

Third. The only brother of children not 12 years old, having neither father nor mother, and dependent upon him for support.

Fourth. The father of motherless children, under twelve years of age, dependent upon his labor for support.

Now I ask any man that is not totally drunk with treason, if there is nothing beneficial in these provisions? Compare this with conscriptions of other nations, or even the bogus confederacy, and how unlike them all in its tender consideration of the really poor. Why it is utterly unkindred to the spirit of war. One should think that even Copperheads could not be guilty of libel on such beneficence.

But it is sec. 13th that draws their tears and sets their human natures to weeping, because of the oppression of the poor. I will write it down here verbatim:

That any person drafted and notified to appear as aforesaid, may, on or before the day fixed for his appearance, furnish an acceptable substitute to take his place in the draft, or may pay to such persons as the Secretary of War may authorize to receive it, such sum as the Secretary of War may determine, not to exceed \$300, for the procurement of such substitute, and thereupon the said person furnishing the substitute or paying the money, shall be discharged from any further liability under that draft.

Now let us look at this a moment. You come to me with \$300, and say, "I'll give you this if you become my substitute under this draft." One of two things, as a poor freeman, I may say—either that I will or will not accept the money. If I do, it is a fair and free transaction. If not, you are at perfect liberty to bid again, or go and smell powder with your own nose, and not by proxy. Or, if you choose, you can hand over your "dimes" to the Secretary of War, and he will, without compulsion, hire a substitute for you. Thus far, then, the Act is in keeping with the genius of our institutions. If you are a coward, then the Act only makes you pay for cowardice, or beat the time of war with your own foot. If, forsooth, your brain is crazed with the hallucinations of peace with traitors and murderers—all armed to the teeth—then the Act says pay \$300 for the bliss, or go get your brain set right by the shot and shell of the cannon of your "erring sisters." If you are a traitor, it says you shall pay in spite of you, to put down your traitor brethren, or face the music of a traitor's war. Thus is Beelzebub set on the back of Beelzebub. All this is eminently just. But that's the "rub." What else do Copperheads hate?

Here is the trouble. It is because these men are traitors that they propose themselves to resist this draft whenever they can belie poor men, and deceive them by party cant into defiance of the only righteous authority of this government.

Then poor men let us stand fast. It is our government. If it goes down we go down with it. We have a special interest in its preservation. If it is destroyed by traitors, or compromised by cowards, we are slaves. Our President is a man that represents us. Aristocracy is to be put down. Let us do it. Let us do it with a band of iron and a shout of enthusiasm that will stir the hearts of the slaves of the world like the trumpet of God, and make their sinews like steel, and their hands brass, to break the yoke of tyrants and to unseat the god of oppression. Let us hush the mouth of these political liars—bruise the heads of these Villandigham serpents—spurn the slang of these minions of Jeff. Davis—and, treading down the whole traitorous crew, let us leap to the rescue of our country like men of destiny, and shake from our neck, as a nation, the withered feet of the accursed monster of tyranny.

LOGAN.

Altoona, April 1, 1863.

The Conscription Law.

Mr. Arnold, of Illinois, had an interview on Saturday, with the Secretary of war in regard to conscription. The action under the law will be: First to return to the army all absentees and deserters. Second, the draft will be made first in those States and districts which have failed to furnish their quota under calls heretofore made.

Third, such of the State as have furnished more than its proportion of volunteers, heretofore called for will be credited for such excess, and no draft will probably be ordered in such State until the numbers of troops furnished by the several States shall have been equalized by drafts in those States which are behind.

A HEAVY DECLINE.—A letter from New York says:

A further decline of 10 cents per pound on cotton is recorded to-day, (Thursday), making 40 cents less than the highest point in January last. All other kinds of merchandise are proportionally lower. These rapid and ruinous fluctuations in value are sadly interfering with the regular course of business, and if the "reaction" is not speedily arrested, there are many merchants who a few weeks ago were hoping to be millionaires that will be reduced to bankruptcy.

DESERTERS RETURNING.—Deserters are returning in great numbers to the Army of the Potomac, under the President's proclamation. Within a week, ending April 1st, some five thousand recruits will have been received from this source. Among them are a number who deserted from the regulars in Texas, years ago.

The Best Apples.

At a late meeting of the Worcester, Mass., Horticultural Society, the subject discussed was the best kind of apples for general cultivation, and after much and valuable discussion, the members agreed upon the following twelve kinds. Mother Hubbardson, Nonesuch, R. I. Greening, Baldwin, Roxbury Russet, Toimans' sweetling, Red Astrican, Duchess of Oldenburg, Williams Early, Early Bough, Porter, and Gravenstein.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.



Forever fast that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1863.

* All letters on business connected with this office, to receive attention, should be addressed "Whig, Hollidaysburg, Pa."

To-morrow will be Easter Sunday.

Both branches of the Legislature have agreed to adjourn sine die on the 15th of April.

The President, in compliance with the request of the Senate, has designated Thursday, 30th April, as a day of national humiliation and prayer.

We take pleasure in informing our readers that Sam. S. Sanford and his Troupe of Artists intend giving two more of their entertaining and enlivening performances on Monday and Tuesday evening, April 6th and 7th, at the Town Hall. We wish them every success.

A FLEA IN A SCOTCH EAR.—George Potts, weighmaster for the Pennsylvania rail road company at Altoona, has been promptly removed from his place by the Company, on account of the personal insult offered by him to the great and good Gen. Burnside, as he passed through Altoona on the 23d ult., and for his strong scotch proclivities generally.

The company deserve great credit for this patriotic act. There are, however, "a few more of the same sort left" whom we hope to record among the scamps that were, ere many days. Let the Company show their devotion to the country by cleaning out of their employ every man who is opposed to it, and sending them South and the people will rejoice.

A Fire--A Foundry and Machine Shop Burned.

On Tuesday evening last, about 7 o'clock, the roof of the extensive Foundry and Machine Shop of J. C. McLaughlin, Watson, & Co., in Gaysport, was discovered to be in flames. The men employed in it were casting a heavy piece for McNamee's rolling mill, worth \$500, when it "blowed" and passed through the roof igniting it so rapidly that it was impossible to arrest its spread. In less than one hour, the entire building, including the pattern shop, all valued by the owners as worth eighteen thousand dollars, were burned to the ground. The old warehouse, near by, containing about \$1500 worth of patterns, was saved. One of our Fire Engines was soon on the ground, but owing to a bottle having been hid in one of its pipes it was prevented from doing any service, until after the bottle was discovered and removed, when it came to the rescue nobly. The establishment being on the bank of the river many of the timbers fell into it which may prove to be a great saving to the machinery.

The property was insured in the Lycoming county Mutual Insurance Company to the amount of \$3000, and in the Blair county Insurance company \$500. The loss therefore to the owners is heavy.

J. Kipp McLaughlin & William Stone had the establishment re-erected, and were just fully prepared to fill large orders which they had received. Their loss is also a great loss to the public.

READ! READ! READ!

What Our Brave Soldiers Say:
The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the officers and soldiers of the 125th Reg't of Penn'a. Volunteers. In high toned and unselfish patriotism, and unflinching loyalty, we have read nothing that equals them:

THE 125TH REGIMENT P. V.**Loyal Friends, sends Greeting.**

We, your fellow citizens, composing the 125th Regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, here assembled in arms, not from love of war, not to gratify any selfish motives of ambition, but prompted solely by our love of country, and sense of duty, in obedience to the Almighty's will, for the furtherance of His beneficent purposes concerning not only our nation but the human race, having smothered all partisan feelings, are now, in common with the hosts of other loyal men, grappling with this satanic rebellion, and by the blessing of God hope so effectually to crush it, that it will never again raise its serpent head to desecrate our inheritance, and bring the wail of sorrow to the household of posterity.

While engaged in this holy cause, the 125th learns that there are traitors in the

North. For such the only mete recompense is hemp. There is another class, however, claiming to be loyal citizens, who, by ill-timed efforts for peace, not appreciating the nature and magnitude of the struggle in which we are involved, do much to aid and encourage our deluded countrymen of the South to hope for a success, which would plunge us all into a gulf of common ruin. For the enlightenment of this class and to remove all misapprehension as regards their sentiments, men and officers of the 125th, at a meeting convened for the purpose, whereat Col. Jacob Higgins was chosen President; Lieut. Col. Jacob Szink, Major John J. Lawrence and Captain W. C. Bayley, A. C. S., Vice Presidents; Surgeon L. C. Cummings, Chaplain John D. Stewart and Captain William W. Wallace, Secretaries.

(Captains Francis M. Bell and John McKeage and the Secretaries of the meeting constituted a committee of five to draft resolutions.)

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, We view with contempt the silly and traitorous attempts of the so called peace party in our glorious old Commonwealth, whose object is to destroy that for which man lives, namely, Liberty and the pursuit of human happiness; **And whereas**, while fighting our enemies in front, we look with abhorrence on the cowardly assassins at home who are thus throwing impediments in our way to destroy all for which we are now risking our lives and honor; **And whereas**, on the result of this contest the existence of our once happy country depends; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we look with unutterable contempt on the propositions of the copperheads at home to compromise with armed traitors, and scornfully reject as unworthy the land that gave us birth, all propositions coming from such a source.

Resolved, That the only compromise we can make with traitors is, that they lay down their arms and return to their former allegiance.

Resolved, That the only way to secure this result lies in a determined and vigorous prosecution of the war, until the supremacy of the Government is fully established.

Resolved, That while we condemn, with regret, the course taken by the enemies of the Union in our front; we excrete without pity the pusillanimity of the more contemptible foe in our rear.

Resolved, That the reports at home, that the army of the Potomac is in a demoralized condition, are false, without the least foundation in fact, and that we look on the circulators of reports of this kind as being enemies to their country who should be carefully watched, they being either cowards who are afraid to face their country's foes, or designing traitors, seeking to shake the faith of credulous Union men in the strength of the Government.

Resolved, That we call on all good and loyal citizens at home to organize at once, with a view to counteract all plans or conspiracies of the enemies of the Government that countenance or aid this rebellion.

Resolved, "That, as the President of the United States is the constitutional representative of our Government, his administration must and shall be sustained by all true patriots, and that those who are denouncing his administration are laboring, to the extent of their power, to throw hindrances in the way of a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war, and that they deserve the unmitigated scorn of patriots, and the hemp that is due to traitors."

Resolved, That in Maj. Gen. Hooker we have the utmost confidence, and as we fight for principles, not men, we regard his appointment to his present position to be wise and prudent on the part of the President.

Resolved, That Gov. A. G. Curtin is deserving of our highest respect and esteem, (aside from his efforts to preserve the Union), for his eminently patriotic labors in behalf of Pennsylvania's wounded and sick soldiers, by which he has endeared himself to us and them in a manner not to be forgotten.

Resolved, That in Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Kane we have a commander, vigilant, in whom we can rely in case of emergency, and that under his leadership we anticipate a glorious victory in our next engagement with our country's foes, (his cry will be to "Victory or Death.")

Resolved, That these be our mottoes henceforth and forever while life shall last: The Union one inseparable; "Dieu et mon Droit" Liberty and Union, now and forever.

Resolved, That these proceedings, signed by the officers of the regiment, be published in the Philadelphia Inquirer, Harrisburg Telegraph, Washington Chronicle and all loyal papers published in counties represented in this regiment.

[Signed]
Jacob Higgins, Colonel.
Jacob Szink, Lieut. Colonel.
John J. Lawrence, Major.
John G. Cain, Adjutant.
Asbury Derland, Quartermaster.
Lewis C. Cummings, Surgeon.
L. F. Butler, Asst. Surgeon.
W. C. Bayley, Capt. and A. C. S.
John D. Stewart, Chaplain.
Joseph Beckey, Sergeant Major.

Company A.—Francis M. Bell, Captain; Jesse S. Stewart, 1st. Lieut.; W. F. Martin, 2d Lieut.

Company B.—Ulysses L. Hugett, Capt.; Jos. R. Higgins, 1st. Lieut.; G. Schollenberger, 2d Lieut.

Company C.—Wm W. Wallace, Capt.; L. F. Watson, 1st Lieut.; T. L. Flood, 2d Lieut.

Company D.—Alex W. Marshall, Capt.;

Peter Frees, 1st Lieut.; T. E. Campbell, 2d Lieut.

Company E.—Wm McGraw, Captain; Sam'l F. Kephart, 1st Lieut.; J. H. Robertson, 2d Lieut.

Company F.—Wm H. Simpson, Capt.; Frank H. Lane, 1st Lieut.; J. M. F. Householder, 2d Lieut.

Company G.—John McKee, Captain; S. A. Andrews, 1st Lieut.; Thos. McCamant, 2d Lieut.

Company H.—Henry H. Gregg, Capt.; John Flenner, 1st Lieut.; J. F. Foster, 2d Lieut.

Company I.—Wm F. Thomas, Captain; George Thomas, 1st Lieut.; John D. Fee, 2d Lieut.

Company K.—Jos. R. Gardner, Captain; E. R. Dunnegan, 1st Lieut.; D. P. Andrews, 2d Lieut.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last, by Rev. Gibson, Mr. James Dean, of Hopewell, Bedford Co. to Miss Frances Hunter, of this place.

Feb. 27, 1863, Mr. James Johnston to Miss Mary Sparr, both of Catharine township.

On the 29th ult., Mr. George Hartle to Miss Sarah J. Yingling, both of Greenfield tp.

On the 22d ult., Mr. Joseph Shilona to Miss Maria Amhizer, all of Williamsburg.

DIED.

On Saturday last, Charles W. Pope, long a citizen of this place.

On the 27th ult., in Blair township, Loretta, daughter of Henry and Mary Wike, aged 1 year, 7 months and 7 days.

In Blair tp., on the 25th ult., Franklin Grabbill, son of Joseph L. and Hannah C. Baker—aged 2 years, 2 months and 11 days.

At his residence in Sinking Valley, Blair county, March 21st, 1863, Henry McMullen, aged 69 years.

New Jersey Lands for Sale.

GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS.
SUITABLE for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, &c., of 1, 2, 3, 5, 10 and 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for \$200, 10 acres for \$110, 5 acres for \$60, 2 1/2 acres for \$40, 1 acre for \$20. Payable by \$1 a week. Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at \$10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington Township, Burlington County, N. J. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK, 2-12-3-11 No. 50 Cedar St., New York.

TO THE SUFFERING.

THE Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jedo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs, and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by them. I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge. Address Rev. WM. COSGROVE, 439 Fulton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. 2-7-1y

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by Lloyd & Henry produce dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, April 3, 1863

Family Flour, per bbl,	\$6.75
Extra " "	6.50
Superfine, "	6.25
White wheat per bushel,	\$1.40
Red " "	1.30
Rye per bushel,	1.00
Corn per bushel,	1.00
Oats per bushel,	.56
Barley per bushel,	1.10
Potatoes per bushel,	.85
Cloverseed per bushel,	6.00
Timothy Seed per bushel,	2.00
Flax Seed per bushel,	3.50
Hay per ton,	11.00
Butter per pound,	.20
Eggs per dozen,	15

Prothonotary's Notice.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that the account of Thos. B. Buchanan, Comptroller of Jonathan Neff, a lunatic, has been filed in the office of the Prothonotary, and that the same will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county, for confirmation, &c., at April Term, 1863.

BLINDS AND SHADES.

J. WILLIAMS, No. 10 North Sixth St., Philadelphia, Manufacturer of VENETIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city, at the lowest prices. Blinds painted and trimmed equal to new. Store Shades made and lettered: April 4, 1863:3m.

PROBLEM FOR THE LADIES.

SENT FREE OF CHARGE. Address "PROBLEM," Box 943 P. O., Philadelphia, Pa. April 4, 1863:3c.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Diseases of the Nervous System, Spasmodic or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay, new and reliable treatment in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address J. SKILLIN HOWARD, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. April 4, 1863-1y.

\$5 Reward for a Pistol.

A SMITH & WESTON seven-shooter Pistol was lost in Hollidaysburg, on the 14th inst. The owner will pay the above reward to any person who may leave it at this office. March 21, 1863-3c.

Iron City College

Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, President.
Corner of Penn and St. Clair sts. PITTSBURG, PA.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST.
\$35 Pays for a full Commercial Course. No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping. Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and receive at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business, at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. Diplomas granted by merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the highest No. of 1st Prizes, and over all competitors, teaches rapid Business Writing.

For specimens of Penmanship, and Catalogue containing full information, inclose twenty-five cents to JENKINS & SMITH, Principals.

Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate. Feb. 14, 1863.

NEW CLOTHING**FOR SPRING.****Louis Goldman**

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a very large assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING of all sizes and descriptions, which offers for sale at his old stand on Allegheny street, Hollidaysburg, at

Very Small Profits.

He determined to sell, and sell he will, although the high prices paid for goods compels him to do so at very small advances. He will sell cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be purchased at retail in Philadelphia, or any other establishment in the country.

Persons wishing to buy Clothing would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. Also,

HATS AND CAPS

of every description, which will be sold lower than at any other establishment in the country. March 21, 1863-3m.

TOWN PROPERTY**FOR SALE.**

THE subscriber offers at private sale his well known residence and place of business, situated on the east side of Montgomery street, Hollidaysburg.

The building is 48 by 60 feet, three stories high, contains 22 rooms, with all the modern improvements, fire-proof safe roof, &c. The location of this property is very desirable either for mercantile or hotel business. It will be sold cheap and on long payments. PETER McNALLY.

March 28, 1863-3m.

Trial List for April Term, 1863.**FIRST WEEK.**

Joseph Smith vs C. Aultman & Co;
Geo W. Graham vs Fox & Stoussie;
E. J. Leamer vs Wm. K. Monmouth et al;
M. Hoy vs Elias Baker et al;
J. Walters' Exr vs Stephen Hammond;
M. B. Hetherington vs Andrew J. Patterson;
Eudwalder's heirs vs Smith & Banks;
J. M. Bell vs Daniel K. Ramey;
C. Garber's Exrs vs A. P. Wilson;
R. McNamee's Admr vs Wm. Lyon;
D. Good's use vs D. Watson et al;
Wm. Buchanan's use vs B. O'Brien's heirs;
Brotherline vs Haggerty & Harmon;
A. M. White, & Co vs M. Lem-n & Co;
E. Lett vs J. Walters' Exr;
Daniel Shannon vs Geo. Wehn;

SECOND WEEK.

Johnston, Jack & Co et al vs J. Jackson's Exrs;
Levi Hecht vs Directors of the Poor, &c;
S. W. Rhodes' Admr vs Penna R R Co;
McFarlane's Admr vs Shoenberger's Exrs;
James D. Keen vs Kemp & Lust;
Same vs Joseph Kemp;
John Miller vs Penna R R Co;
Chaffee, Stout & Co vs A. Patterson;
Wm. Kellerman vs S. S. Barr;
G. L. Lloyd vs H. McIntosh;
P. Strayer vs Spang & Walters;
D. H. Hoofs' Admr vs E. H. Lytle and wife;
Com. for use Deeter vs Deeter et al;
W. S. & A. Boyd vs J. B. Shinesett;
John Bell vs S. Milliken et al;
Abraham Beyers et al vs Evan Williams;
McLaughlin, Watson & Co vs J. Brothelins;
James Funk vs Joseph Smith;
James A. McCahan vs Elliot & Miller;
Ellen Bouslough vs Jacob Bouslough;
Esther Strayer vs Walters & Strayer;
C. Campbell & Bro vs Tyrone & C. P. R. Co;
Wm. Innes' Admr vs John C. Innes' Exr;
J. Blair Moore vs Joseph Smith;
Same vs D. Caldwell;
E. S. Lytle's use vs Miller & Dannels;
J. C. McCormick vs Thos. McNamee;
Thos. Maloy vs F. P. Miner;
Brotherline vs Borough of Altoona;
J. C. Parry vs Thos. McNamee;
George Buchanan vs S. E. K. Duncan;
Shoenberger's Exrs vs use of D. K. Ramey;
Wm. Shomo's use vs Charles Hughes;
Altoona & C. T. & P. R. Co vs Arthur Hill's Admr;
Geiger & Schwenk vs Benj. Nugent;
Jas. M. Kinkead vs Blair Co Protection Fire Ins. Co;
Wm. Justice vs Geo. W. Stewart;
Jacob Hesser vs Veach & McClain;
H. A. Fouse vs M. Orlady's Admr;
Hoofs' Admr for use vs Hy. Leamer;
John Burger vs Jacob B. Bousier;
Pruner & Burley vs John Ebling's Admr;
John Scott vs N. Campbell;
Wm. Vaughn vs John Devlin et al;
G. K. & J. H. Shoenberger vs Wm. Lyon et al;
John Hagy vs Geo. W. Reed et al;
April 4, 1863. A. S. MORROW, Pro'y.

Editor of Whig: Dear Sir:

With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blisters, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
Feb. 28:3m. No. 381 Broadway, N. Y.

BLANK DEEDS for sale at this office.

March 21, 1863-3c.

Knox Fruit Farm & Nurseries

FOR MANY YEARS we have made the cultivation of SMALL FRUITS a specialty, and taking into account VARIETY, QUANTITY and QUALITY, our stock of VINES and PLANTS of

GRAPES, BLACKBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANTS, &c., is unequalled anywhere, which we offer on the most favorable terms. Parties wishing to purchase would do well to correspond with us, or send for our Price List, which will be sent to all applicants free of charge.

Our Seed Store and Horticultural House is at No. 29 Fifth street, where all article belonging to such an establishment can be had of the best quality. J. KNOX.

March 21, 1863:3c. Box 165 Pittsburg, Pa.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Blair county to distribute the funds in the hands of Andrew Stoner and D. L. Keagy, administrators of the estate of Abraham Stoner, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Hollidaysburg, on MONDAY, the 8th day of April next, at which time and place all persons interested are required to present their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund. March 14. L. H. WILLIAMS, Auditor.

No More Fluid Lamp Explosions.**DAY & CO'S****KEROSENE OIL BURNERS**

APPLIED to the common Fluid Lamp, adapted it for burning Kerosene Oil, without smoke, and without a chimney, at ONE-FOURTH THE COST OF FLUID.

AGENTS WANTED.

A sample dozen mailed, post-paid, on receipt of 60 cents in stamps, by DAY & CO, Newark, N. J. March 14, 1863-1y.

Bridge Letting.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners of Blair County, at their office, up to 12 o'clock M. of MONDAY, the 8th day of April next, for the building of two Bridges across the Juniata river between Upper Tyrone Forge and Ironville, in said county. Drafts and specifications of the same may be seen at their office. The bids for stone work and wood work must be made separate.

GEORGE KOON,
JAS. M. KINKEAD,
DANIEL SHOCK,
Commissioners.

Attest: Jos. Baldrige, Clerk. Com's Office, March 21, 1863-3c.

STRAY STEER.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Snyder township, Blair county, Pa., on the 8th of March, 1863, a STEER, supposed to be 3 or 4 years old, with a white face spotted with dark red, broadly white on the back, white belly, dark red or brindle sides, and rather small horns. No ear marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. P. MCNEELIS.

March 21-3c. per R. Waring.

To Consumptives.

THE advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Haemorrhage, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, March 21, 1863-3m. Kings County, N. Y.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE can be cured by a TRUSS OF THE RIGHT KIND, IF PROPERLY FITTED AND DULY ATTENDED TO. This has been abundantly demonstrated in innumerable instances by the use of the MULTIPEDAL TRUSS of DR. RIGGS, during the last few years. This Truss being covered with Mord Rubber, is perfectly waterproof, may be used in bathing, and is always cleanly as well as indestructible by ordinary usage. If not satisfactory after a fair trial of sixty days, it may be returned. It challenges comparison with any Truss known.

Dr. RIGGS' Office, No. 2 Barclay st., New York. Nov. 15, 1862-1y.

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.

Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y. 2-12-3-12

Estate of George Foehl, dec'd.

To the Heirs and Legal Representatives of Geo. Foehl, late of Woodbury tp., dec'd.

TAKE NOTICE that by virtue of a writ of Partition and Valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Blair county and to me directed, I will hold an Inquest to make partition and valuation of the Real Estate of said deceased, which is situated in Woodbury township, on the premises, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1863, when and where you can attend if you see proper.

SAMUEL McCAMANT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Hollidaysburg, Feb. 28.

BLANKS FOR SOLDIERS.

A great expense and trouble we have got to (to accommodate Lawyers and others in this and the adjoining counties) all the Blanks necessary to procure, First:

BLANK FORMS FOR

POETRY.

Devil's Dream.

Old Nick was resting from his mighty toil,
Upon the fenders of his iron bed,
As evil spirits danced around
His old and sooty head.

His limbs had whiled away the midnight hour,
The wine cup stood upon the board;
The Devil slept as soundly on,
As though he never snored.

A serpent's head was thrust beneath his ear,
And hissing told him what occurred,
Beyond the confines of the place
Where hatched old Pluto's bird.

Old Hony marvelled at the wondrous tale
The malign spirit whispered him,
And up he rose to gaze a form
Rose bloody, stark and grim.

The Devil shuddered at the awful sight,
And with remorse o'ercame his heart,
Reflecting whether in this work
His evil finger had a part.

He blamed himself, and then his several imps
Were one by one blamed with the deed,
But each one to the solemn charge
Refused of guilt to plead.

They raised their hands and vowed their inno-
cence,
And singly pledged their honest word,
That from the Earth the guilty voice
Should to the realm of Hell be heard.

In Treason's jaws the trembling victim fell,
Which, shank-like, tore the tender form;
Who jumping from the Devil's nest,
Fell in a nest as warm.

'Twas Jeff, brought chained before the sable
Judge,
Who sat upon his ebony throne;
The Devil stood and murmured why
He could not get his own.

The jury, sitting in sage counsel, came
To this conclusion wise and well,
That Jeff's black deeds could find no peer,
Within the realms of Hell.

THE FARMER.

Hot-Beds.

To prepare a hot-bed, a quantity of stable manure should be shaken up in a heap now, and after remaining three days it should again be shaken up and turned over; after an interval of three days repeat the same process. Let the manure remain for three or four days in the heap, and then form the bed of any dimensions that may be requisite, according to the size or number frames to be used, making the bed about a foot wider than the frames all around. The bed, when made, should not be less than three feet in height. Place about eight inches of light, rich soil in the frame after it is placed on the bed, so that the surface of the soil may be from six to eight inches from the top of the frame. After the bed has stood with the lights on, but raised a few inches to let the steam escape, for a few days, sow the seed of cabbage, tomatoes, cauliflower, egg plant, celery, lettuce, radish, &c.

When the seeds make their appearance above ground, some air day and night, in moderate weather, by raising the lights two or three inches; and as the heat of the bed diminishes increase the supply of air to prevent the plants from being drawn up. In severe weather the frame and light should be covered at nights with mats or straw. In high winds protect the sides of the bed also in the same way, or the current of air will extinguish the heat of the bed. If made early in the season water is only required when the earth becomes quite dry, as the plants increase in size, the supply of water may be increased.—O. Par.

Stock Pays all the Time.

The heading of this article says the Valley Farmer was the remark of an old farmer the other day, while deploring the failure of his wheat crop. One year the wheat fails, another year the oats, another year the corn; but says he stock pays all the time. He moreover remarked that the farmer who early gave his attention to stock raising had gone right on without set-backs, and had outstripped the grain growers.

There is no doubt much truth in the old man's remark. Stock is the surest and most remunerative. But in thickly settled regions it is better and safer to divide the interest between the two. They assist each other and improve the farm. Waste straw and offal of the stock will go on fertilizing the soil and improve its capacity for productiveness. The strength of the soil is a greater desideratum with the farmer. The soil is the mine of wealth—his treasury—the bank of deposit. He must keep it good, or his paper is protested; his reputation as a farmer is dishonored.

THE STORY OF A CHICKEN.—The Boston Journal says:—We can vouch for the truth of the following:—A friend who keeps poultry, had two hens which insisted upon setting upon one nest. The result was not altogether favorable, although, after a while the bipeds managed to divide the eggs. Only one chicken was hatched from the whole nest full. Both hens undertook the duties of mother to this chicken, and were quite motherly for a week, when both took it into their heads to go to roost at night, utterly regardless of the loud "peep! peep!" of the deserted chicken, which could not follow them. The little fellow managed to fly upon the top of a barrel, where he chattered enough, the old cock—the head of the family—took compassion upon him, and, roosting upon the barrel, sheltered him under his wing. This he now does nightly, the hens taking care of the chick in the day time, who is thriving well under the excess of maternal and paternal care.

GEN HOOKER has been written down by the penny-a-liners as a hard drinker. The army correspondent of the Springfield Republican goes so far as to assert in substance, that he "drinks like a fish" for he drinks only cold water.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment for the year 1862.

HOUSE EXPENSES.	
Jacob Bellinger, tin and glass, \$	75
A. L. Holliday, groceries, \$	24 98
Lloyd & Henry, do	145 97
Charles Keen, coffee, \$	38 00
McLanahan & Stone, hollow ware, \$	11 90
Small & Snyder, cook stove, \$	20 40
J. M. Hewitt, merchandise, \$	129 78
A. L. Dieffenbacher, stationery and tobacco, \$	10 01
McFadden & Co., groceries, \$	77 06
T. Barnes, do	33 79
Jas D. Rea, merchandise, \$	128 77
A. Reeder, beef, \$	9 16
Peter Wilt, do, \$	10 40
G. C. McKee, do, \$	23 55
J. M. Kimpton, clothing, \$	69 14
G. W. Patterson, groceries, \$	86 06
Catharine Rhodes, kitchen labor, \$	6 17
J. M. Cooper & Co., coal, \$	17 69
David K. Ramey, lumber and cement, \$	5 78
John A. Rea, meat stand, \$	23 79
J. L. Hemphill, stove from 1859 to 1861, \$	20 16
A. F. Osterloh, hardware, \$	27 76
D. E. Conrad, merchandise, \$	14 88
E. J. Bollinger, tinware, \$	28 36

PRINTING.	\$10 27
John Brothelme, \$	15 00
McCrum & Dorn, \$	16 00
O. A. Traugh, \$	15 00

CONSTABLES, JUSTICES & ATTORNEYS FEES.

James L. Gwin, surveying farm, \$10 00	
Sam'l Jones, Justices' fees, \$	4 60
Sam'l Jones, delivering paupers, \$	2 55
Sam'l Jones, do, \$	5 40
Wm. Eakin, constables' fees, &c., \$	12 32
Thos. McCall, " " " " " " " "	3 30
P. Dempsey, " " " " " " " "	3 30
John Gurley, Justices' fees, \$	6 80
Kittell & Mullin, att'y's fees, \$	20 00
Geo B. Bowers, Justices' fees, \$	6 70
Benj. Farber, removing pauper, \$	3 10
Patrick Gunner, " " " " " " " "	2 00
J. K. Ely, delivery of dead body, \$	2 50
W. F. Bridenthal, constable fees, \$	3 50
Jas. McDonald, fees and constable charges, \$	15 53
S. Calvin, fees case M. Royer vs. Blair county, \$	250 00
E. Hammond, fees case M. Royer vs. Blair county, \$	250 00
E. Hammond, fees, '58, '59, '60, '61, 40 00	
De paper book, Royer case, \$	12 00
S. S. Blair, Wm. Maize's land warrant, \$	19 00
	663 30

SALARIES.	
E. McGraw, in Steward's acct for 1861, \$	40 00
Do int. on acct due, \$	170 06
John P. Jones, balance due, \$	39 67
John B. Riddle, salary, \$	33 62
Peter Good, " " " " " " " "	48 14
Dr C. Irvin, " " " " " " " "	150 00
Sam'l Jones, " " " " " " " "	37 65
David Aurandt, " " " " " " " "	63 41
	\$552 56

FARM EXPENSES.	
C. Arthur, labor on farm, 1861, \$	116 25
R. C. Lockwood, windmill, \$	20 09
T. B. Hopkins, repairing harness, \$	9 58
John Baird, threshing, \$	13 10
Thos. Wright, fruit trees, \$	3 00
Benj. Lewis, repairing machine, \$	30 00
Sam'l Robinson, labor at farm, \$	2 09
Crawford & Story, smithing, \$	22 00
Henry Baum, repairing windmill, \$	4 00
Wm. Bouslough, potatoes, \$	4 00
S. Baird, wagon making & repairs, \$	34 72
Wm. McGinnis, labor on farm, \$	16 00

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.	271 40
James R. Patton, \$	15 73
Elliott, White & Co., \$	74 58

OUT DOOR RELIEF.

John Dodson, \$	13 50
Isaac Cromer, coffin for child, \$	3 00
P. S. Leisenring, med. attend., \$	18 50
G. W. Smith, do, \$	6 00
L. F. Butler, do, \$	15 00
Guardians Poor, Pittsburgh, \$	17 58
Directors Poor, Hunt. county, \$	9 00
John A. Rea, do, \$	10 00
Jane Stonebraker, relief, \$	84 00
Eliz. Appleman, do, \$	2 00
Susan Baugh, do, \$	3 00
Joseph Glunt, do, \$	3 00
Jacob Zimmerman, do, \$	5 00
Ann Trices, do, \$	5 00
Mary Dougherty, do, \$	24 00
Mary A. Lehr, do, \$	4 00
Eliza Williamson, do, \$	18 00
Jas. McKechnan, funeral expenses, \$	1 48
John A. Rea, relief, \$	12 00
Elizabeth Reed, relief, \$	10 00
Peter Miller, do, \$	5 83
Mrs. Long, do, \$	9 00
David Thompson, do, \$	2 00
Mrs. Calhoun, do, \$	12 00
James Shineselt, do, \$	5 00
Hannah Ayres, do, \$	24 00
Mary Riley, do, \$	14 00
Mrs. Wilson, do, \$	10 00
Catharine Sams, do, \$	20 00
Elizabeth Carle, do, \$	8 00
Ann McConnell, do, \$	25 00
	—411 14

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Blair co., do hereby certify that we have examined, audited and adjusted the foregoing account of John McKechnan, Treasurer, and find that the above account agrees with the vouchers presented, and that his disbursements for the use of the Poor amount to Two Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-three Dollars and Nine-tenths Cents. DAVID HENCKEY, Attest: JOHN A. CRAWFORD, H. Malcolm Baldrige, Auditor's Clerk.

STATEMENT of E. McGRAW, Steward of the Blair County Poor House.	
Dr. To cash rec'd of the following persons:—	
Eliza Baker for 50 1/2 bushels wheat, \$63 86	
C. C. Price, for wool, \$	101 08
William Reed, for elder mill, \$	20 00
W. Moore for rent of the Deutor property, \$	20 00
John Hays for hides, \$	17 32
Nancy Snack for boarding, \$	15 00
John C. McGraw for cov., \$	18 00
Mr. Stetler, for funeral expenses of Elizabeth Stetler, \$	5 00
John Siler for land, \$	3 00
Dr P. S. Leisenring for land, \$	3 26
Mrs. Boyles for land, \$	50
Repairs of buggy, \$	2 50
Bal due E. McGraw on acct. for 1862, \$	243 83
	\$1080 35

CR. By cash paid:—	
Jane London for toll, 1861, \$	16 09
Expenses of bringing Miss Flick and child and Mrs. Rought and three children from Lewistown, \$	17 50

Fox, for butchering, \$	5 00
R. R. R. Railroad freight, \$	1 75
George Kopp, repairing guns, \$	6 25
John Thompson, \$	2 63
Patrick Gunner, (fees), \$	27 00
Catharine Stultz, kitchen labor, \$	1 25
C. Kaufman, \$	10 00
Peter Bush, making rails, \$	4 50
John Miller, saddlery, \$	7 18
James Bingham, Express freight, \$	2 43
D. A. McCloskey, harvesting, \$	1 87
Jas A. McCloskey, do, \$	26 00
Simon Lydick, do, \$	1 13
Henry Shrayner, do, \$	26 00
John Golden, do, \$	16 37
John Cisk, do, \$	16 50
Ada Stryker, do, \$	2 25
Gemmill McKee, do, \$	6 00
Abraham Pringle, work on farm, \$	29 00
William McGinnis, do, \$	39 88
William buck, \$	8 36
Elizabeth Long, kitchen labor, \$	6 00
Mary A. Winkler, do, \$	9 00
Thomas Hill, work on farm, \$	3 00
Shipping Sam'l Nervis from Phila., \$	4 00
Martin & Sam'l Baird, 6 days' butch., \$	10 00
Exp. sending papers to their place of legal residence, \$	16 30
Trav. exp. attending out door paupers, \$	6 07
Jane London, for toll, 1862, \$	12 69
James Bingham, postage, \$	3 70
J. W. Shaw, support of paupers at Lewistown, \$	2 40
Use of buggy one year, \$	10 00
11 mos & 18 days wages for H. A. McGraw work on farm at \$14 per mo., \$	163 70
1 yrs wages for James McGraw work in house and on farm, \$	60 00
1 year's salary, self, \$	500 00
	\$1080 35

Proceeds of the Blair Co. Poor House Farm for the Year 1862.	
1002 1/2 bushels wheat, 200 bushels rye (estimated), 1140 bushels corn (in ear), 126 1/2 bus. barley, 105 bus. potatoes, 11 bus. cloverseed, 12 bus. beets, 30 bush. onions, 3 bush. small onions, 43 loads hay, 18 loads corn fodder, 1700 loads cabbage, 1 bbl. pickles, 150 pounds wool, 840 lbs. mutton, 4450 lbs. beef, 6000 lbs. pork, 340 lbs. veal. Produce of farm exchanged for groceries and merchandise: 12 quarts small onions, \$1.20, and 42 lbs. hard, \$5.25, to James D. Rea. 129 pounds lard to Lloyd & Henry.	

Cost of Farming—Including farm hands, chopping wood, making rails and fence, blacksmith and wagon makers bills, farm implements and all other bills pertaining to farming, five hundred and twenty-six dollars, \$526 00.

Proceeds of Farm on hand January 1st, 1863. 674 bushels wheat, 185 bus. rye, 220 bush. corn (in ear), 11 1/2 bus. barley, 70 bush. potatoes, 11 bush. cloverseed, 9 bus. beets, 16 bus. onions, 3 bus. small onions, 40 loads hay (estimated), 4 loads corn fodder (estimated), 3000 heads cabbage, 1 bbl. pickles, 5500 lbs. pork (estimated), 2000 lbs. beef (estimated), 2000 lbs. sausage (estimated), 520 lbs. tallow and 1030 lbs. lard.

There were 849 bus. wheat on hand Jan'y 1st, 1862, and 1002 bush. raised on the farm the same year, and 501 1/2 bushels sold to Elias Baker for cash, 15 1/2 bush. sold to farm hands 19 bus. given to the Cochran family and others (out door paupers), 103 bushels used for seed, and 647 bushels used in house and given to out door paupers.

Stock on Farm, January 1st, 1863.

Four horses, 18 rich cows, 1 bull, 16 head young cattle, 26 head sheep and 8 head stock hogs.

Farming Implements.

One four-horse wagon, one two-horse wagon, one one-horse wagon, one cart, 4 plows, 2 harrows, 4 shovel plows, 1 cultivator, 1 two-horse sled, 1 threshing machine, 1 corn sheller, 2 windmills, 1 horse rack, 1 hay elevator, &c.

Articles Manufactured in House.

Fifty-six dresses, 38 children's dresses, 88 shirts, 72 smocks, 20 skirts, 16 aprons, 15 pairs of pants, 26 haps, 35 sheets, 16 chaff ticks, 26 pillow cases, 9 shrouds, 1680 gallons soft soap, 60 lbs. hard soap, 530 lbs. candles, 210 lbs. butter 420 lbs. sausage, 320 lbs. tallow and 714 lbs. lard rendered.

Monthly Report for 1862.

	Admitted	Discharged	Eloped	Deaths	Non-Admitted	Total
Jan.	25	5	0	0	43	31 100
Feb.	16	9	0	2	1 44	25 32 93
March	12	6	1	1	1 44	27 93
April	6	5	1	0	46	23 96
May	11	18	0	1	1 40	21 89
June	9	15	0	0	2 37	24 81
July	8	18	0	0	2 37	19 78
August	6	10	2	0	34	16 68
Sept.	6	7	0	1	35	14 67
October	9	1	0	1	0 29	22 76
November	13	2	0	0	1 30	22 86
Dec.	12	1	0	0	38	28 97
Number of inmates Jan. 1, 1862, admitted during the year, \$						131
" born during the year, \$						6
Total, \$						217

No. discharged during year, \$	107
" eloped, \$	4
" died, \$	9
Total, \$	120

Number remaining Jan. 1, '63, \$	97
Males, \$	52
Females, \$	45

Total, \$	97
Bound out, \$	4
Insane, \$	7
Idiot, \$	8
Blind, \$	3
Colored, \$	5
Deaf and dumb, \$	1

Of the above number admitted there were 41 Americans, 84 Foreigners and 6 colored.

Out door paupers Jan. 1, '62, \$	41
Taken charge of during the year, \$	49
Total, \$	90

Number discharged during year, \$	46
" died, \$	7
Total, \$	53

No. remaining Jan. 1, 1863, \$	37
There were 278 wayfarers paupers accommodated with meals and lodging. Bal due E. McGraw, Jan. 1, '63, \$3272 70	

We, the undersigned, Directors of the Poor, in and for said county, do hereby certify that the foregoing statements are correct.

SAM'L JONES,
D. AURANDT,
J. S. NICODEMUS,
March 21, 1863. Directrs.

DR. J. J. LEVI,
of Philadelphia,
is located in Dunsmuir's, Blair county,
and offers his professional services as a
Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps
on hand an assortment of Medicines for the
accommodation of all persons desiring them.
May 3-1-28.

Tyrone City Hotel.
THE subscriber has leased this well known
first class Hotel, in the city of Tyrone,
Blair county, Pa., where he is fully prepared
to entertain strangers and travelers.
The public are requested to give him a trial.
ROBERT MACKLEN.
Tyrone City, June 21, 1862.

"THE MATTHEWS FARM."
OFFER at private sale 32 acres of land
situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan town-
ship, below Altoona, on which are erected a
good log house and stable and other improve-
ments. About twenty acres cleared and under
fence, a good spring of water at the door,
a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Mat-
thews Farm."
THE EDITOR.
April 1, 1863.

S. M. WOODKOK,
Attorney at Law,
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.
Will practice in the several Courts of Blair,
Cambria and Huntingdon counties.
Having had several years' experience in the
practice of the Law, he expects to merit public
patronage.
Office on Annie street, 3 doors above the Post
Office.
October 1, 1861-1f.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,
Cooper Union, N. Y., Hamilton Building, Brook-
lyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW,
ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, COR-
RESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.
These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT,
STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Col-
leges, located at New York, in Philadelphia, Al-
bany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and
St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities
for acquiring a thorough Commercial Educa-
tion.
A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will
be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlim-
ited. Call or send for Circular.
BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN.
1-44] Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

NEW FIRM!
New Store!—New Goods!
AND PLENTY OF THEM!

FRANK MCCOY & Co.
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of
Hollidaysburg, Gaysport and vicinity,
that they have taken the large store room on
the north side of the Diamond, Hollidaysburg,
where they have just opened a large and
entirely new stock of

DRESS GOODS,
For the Ladies, embracing all the latest, pret-
tiest and most fashionable patterns. Also, a
complete assortment of
DOMESTIC & HOUSE-FURNISHING
GOODS,

which they deem it unnecessary to enumerate.
BOOTS & SHOES,
of every style and price for Ladies, Misses,
Children, Men and Boys.

Family Flour, Groceries and Provisions,
always on hand at the lowest prices.
All kinds of country produce taken in ex-
change for goods and the highest market price
allowed.

Call and examine our stock and be convinced
that we have the largest, cheapest and
best assortment of goods in the market.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1862—1y.

\$30. Employment! \$100

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED,
TO SELL GOODS FOR THE
ADAMS
(A NEW ENGLAND)
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

WE will give a commission of one hundred
per cent. on all goods sold by our
Agents, or we will pay \$20 to \$100 per month,
and pay all necessary expenses. For particu-
lars address, with stamp,
CHARLES RUGLES, Gen. Ag't.,
For the Adams Manufacturing Co. Detroit,
Mich. May 17-1 30

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the bal-
ance of his lands in "THE KITTLE," near
Altoona, at \$5 per acre, payable in twenty
years or less, with interest. He will sell any
number of acres the purchaser may desire.—
The soil is very good—scarcely second to the
best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHELINE,
Hollidaysburg, April 4th, 1863.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one
hundred acres, with the improvements,
orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on
Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Al-
toona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land ad-
joining it, in lots